

(12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No. AU-A-13067/92
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

- (54) Title
BUILDING MATERIAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING ORGANIC POLYMERS AS THICKENERS
- International Patent Classification(s)
(51)³ C08L 001/26 C08L 003/02 C08L 003/08 C08L 005/30
C08L 005/04 C08L 033/02
- (21) Application No. : 13067/92 (22) Application Date : 20.03.92
- (30) Priority Data
- (31) Number (32) Date (33) Country
4109092 20.03.91 DE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
- (43) Publication Date : 24.09.92
- (71) Applicant(s)
HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
- (72) Inventor(s)
FRIEDRICH GIRG; JOZEF BOHME-KOVAC
- (74) Attorney or Agent
WATERMARK PATENT & TRADEMARK ATTORNEYS, Locked Bag 5, HAWTHORN VIC 3122
- (57) **Building material products containing organic polymers as thickeners**

Building material products, such as, for example, jointing compounds, adhesives, emulsion paints, synthetic plasters, fillers and the like, comprising a mixture of

- a) at least 10% by weight, in particular 10 to 99% by weight, of a water-soluble natural polymer and derivatives thereof,
- b) 1 to 89% by weight of an alkali metal salt or ammonium salt of a crosslinked polyacrylate which, if desired, is grafted with a starch, and
- c) 0 to 60% by weight of a water-soluble alkali metal salt or alkaline earth metal salt of arylsulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation products or of a sulfo-modified melamine/formaldehyde polycondensation product.

AUSTRALIA

Division 3.2(2)

Patents Act 1990

**ORIGINAL
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION
STANDARD PATENT**

Application Number:

Lodged:

Invention Title:

BUILDING MATERIAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING ORGANIC POLYMERS
AS THICKENERS

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the
best method of performing it known to :- us

Building material products containing organic polymers as thickeners

5 It is known that derivatives of natural polymers, such as
cellulose ethers, xanthan gums, guar derivatives are
capable of increasing the viscosity in aqueous media to
a substantial degree as a function of their chain length
and concentration. The physical effects linked thereto
10 make it possible to utilize these substances as
thickeners, water-retention agents, protective colloids,
dispersants, stabilizers and binders in a large number of
industrial applications. The variety of properties of
these polymers enables their complex use in a wide range
15 of different industrial and product sectors. These
include building materials, paints, adhesives, detergents
and cleaning compositions, cosmetics, foodstuffs,
pharmaceuticals, products of the textile, leather, paper,
and ceramics industries.

20 The crucial and most important characteristic of the
polymers is their viscosity in aqueous solution under
specific conditions (concentrations, temperature,
measuring device, shear gradient). For many applications,
polymers are required which, when dissolved in water,
25 give high viscosities, as a result of which a high
thickening effect and water retention but also a
significant improvement in stability can be achieved,
ideally at relatively low concentrations of the polymers.

30 Many measures aim at increasing the viscosity-increasing
effect of the polymers and raising their economy and
efficiency. Particularly careful selection of the start-
ing raw materials (in the case of cellulose ethers:
high-quality chemical pulps or cotton linters), in
combination with chemical reactions avoiding excessive
35 chain degradation (for example etherification) and

particular measures for gentle drying and fine grinding are the prerequisite for maintaining a high degree of polymerization and preparing highly viscous macromolecular substances. Moreover, the chain length of the polymers can be lengthened by suitable chemical reactions, for example by crosslinking reactions with dichlorinated aromatics or olefins.

For example, in the case of cellulose ethers the measures and developments mentioned lead to viscosity ranges (measured as a 2% aqueous solution) of more than 100,000 mPa.s, in exceptional cases of up to 400,000 mPa.s. Despite fine grinding under gentle conditions to give usable powdered products, nevertheless, chain degradation of the polymers, which in some cases can be significant, and which necessarily leads to reduced viscosities takes place. This involves economic disadvantages, since high-quality raw materials are expensive and a complicated process resulting in reduced yield is necessary for the preparation.

Furthermore, it is known that polyacrylates are used in the form of their alkali metal salts and ammonium salts as valuable thickeners for controlling the rheology of aqueous systems, for example in emulsion paints, paste-like fillers and adhesives. A special group are the crosslinked polyacrylates or polyacrylates which are crosslinked and additionally grafted with starch, which are increasingly being used as so-called superabsorbents (SAPs) in hygiene articles (diapers, sanitary napkins), in agriculture and in horticulture, in the transport of sensitive foodstuffs, in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, internal construction, as sludge solidifier and for sealing landfills.

The capacity of these polymers to absorb large volumes of aqueous liquids with the formation of a stable gel structure and even to withstand stress is the prerequisite for their successful use in the areas described above. It is

true that experimental applications of SAPs in the area of building materials, paints and adhesives show a thickening effect, which in some cases is clearly noticeable, despite their distinct properties to absorb extraordinarily high amounts of aqueous liquids (up to 400 to 1000 times their own weight), but they do not even come close to reaching the high water retention capacity of natural polymers (such as, for example, of cellulose ethers) which is also necessary for the abovementioned systems.

Furthermore, it is known that alkali metal salts and alkaline earth metal salts of the condensation products of arylsulfonic acids, i.e. of phenolsulfonic acids and naphthalenesulfonic acids, are used together with formaldehyde as stabilization aid, dispersants, plasticizing agents and liquefying agents in various branches of industry. The condensation products mentioned are of particular importance as plasticizing and liquefying agents in concrete and mortar production in the building industry.

The high dispersability and liquefying effect lead in mortar and concrete, especially where a large amount is metered in, to extensive deposition of a water/binder slurry, as a result of which the initially present good plasticity and processability is substantially lost upon storage of the mortar or concrete, due to high internal compression.

A simple and low-cost method is desired which significantly increases the viscosity ranges of the natural high polymers in aqueous media and thus substantially improves the thickening effect.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that by using combinations of water-soluble natural polymers or derivatives thereof, such as cellulose ethers, xanthan gums, guar derivatives, starch ethers, carobseed flour

5 with alkali metal salts and ammonium salts of crosslinked
and optionally additionally starch-grafted polyacrylate
superabsorbents, and, if desired, with additions of
alkali metal salts and alkaline earth metal salts of
10 condensation products of naphthalenesulfonic acid or
phenolsulfonic acid with formaldehyde or with sulfo-
modified melamine/formaldehyde polycondensation products,
viscosity ranges in aqueous media can be achieved which
are significantly higher than those of the starting
substances mentioned. Combinations of the natural
polymers mentioned or derivatives thereof with
superabsorbents alone produce a significant increase in
the viscosity ranges compared with those of the starting
substances used.

- 15 The invention relates to building material products
comprising a mixture of
- a) at least 10% by weight, in particular 10 to 99% by
weight, preferably 40 to 90% by weight, of a water-
soluble natural polymer and derivatives thereof,
 - 20 b) 1 to 89% by weight, preferably 5 to 60% by weight,
of an alkali metal salt or ammonium salt of a
crosslinked polyacrylate which, if desired, is
additionally grafted with a starch, and
 - 25 c) 0 to 60% by weight, preferably 1 to 40% by weight,
of a water-soluble alkali metal salt or alkaline
earth metal salt of arylsulfonic acid/formaldehyde
condensation products or of a sulfo-modified
melamine/formaldehyde polycondensation product.

30 The term "building material products" is here and herein-
after understood to mean fillers, adhesives, emulsion
paints, synthetic plasters, jointing compositions and
other products of this type.

35 In order to increase the viscosity, these products
contain a mixture of the abovementioned components a) to
c) in the composition given. These components will be
described below in more detail.

a) Water-soluble natural polymers and derivatives
th reof

Preferred examples of these ar th following products:

5 1. Cellulose ethers

The viscosity limits of these cellulose ethers are usually 10 - 500,000, in particular 50-150,000, mPa.s (measured as a 2% aqueous solution using a Höppler falling-ball viscometer at 20°C in distilled water). The most important cellulose ethers in practical application have the following etherification data:

10

		<u>DS</u>	<u>MS</u>
	Methylcellulose	1.4 - 2.3	
	Methylhydroxyethylcellulose	1.3 - 2.0	0.05 - 0.5
	Methylhydroxypropylcellulose	1.3 - 2.2	0.1 - 1.0
5	Hydroxyethylcellulose	-	1.8 - 3.5
	Hydroxyethylhydroxypropylcellulose		MS HE: 0.9 - 1.2 MS HP: 0.6 - 0.9
10	Hydroxypropylcellulose	-	2 - 3.5
	Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose	0.7 - 1.2	0.8 - 2.7
	Carboxymethylcellulose	0.5 - 1.5	-
15	Carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose	0.3 - 0.6	0.3 - 2.3
	Alkoxyhydroxypropylhydroxyethylcellulose	-	1.5 - 3.5
20	Alkoxy group: straight-chain or branched, 2 - 8 carbon atoms, 0.05 - 50%, relative to the weight of the substituted cellulose ether		
25	Carboxymethylated methylhydroxyethyl- or methylhydroxypropylcellulose	DS OCH ₃ , 1.3 - 2.0 1.3 - 2.2	MS 0.05 - 0.5 0.1 - 1.0
30	2. <u>Starch ethers</u> Hydroxypropylstarch: Carboxymethylstarch: Hydroxypropylcarboxymethylstarch: Viscosity limits:	MS 0.1 - 0.8 DS 0.1 - 0.8 DS 0.1 - 0.5/MS 0.1 - 0.8 1 - 10,000 mPa.s (2% aqueous solution) measured using a Höppler viscometer at 20°C and in distilled water	
35			

3. Guar gum derivatives

Guar endosperm flour (natural galactomannan)
Viscosity (1% in water): 100-20,000 mPa.s
(measured using a Brookfield RVT,
25°C 20 rpm)

5

Carboxymethylguar
Viscosity (3% in water): 100-20,000 mPa.s

10

Hydroxypropylguar
Viscosity (1% in water): 100-10,000 mPa.s

15

Carboxymethylhydroxy-
propylguar
Viscosity (1% in water): 100-20,000 mPa.s

20

Cationized guar
(quaternary substitution
DS about 0.13)
Viscosity (1% in water): 100-20,000 mPa.s

4. Xanthan gum

(Polysaccharides, anionic,
prepared by fermentation
and extraction of
Xanthomonas campestris)
Viscosity (1% in water): 100-10,000 mPa.s

25

5. Carobseed flour

6. Alginates

b) Superabsorbents (SAPs)

Superabsorbents are lattice structures based on
neutralized polyacrylic acid formed in free-radical
copolymerization of monomers in the presence of
small amounts of certain crosslinking agents.

30

Functionality and reactivity of the crosslinking agents is of great importance for the properties of a superabsorbent.

There are 2 main principles for preparing a polymer lattice structure:

a) the lattice (lattice structure) is synthesized in a single polymerization step, starting with the monomers, for which certain crosslinking agents are required for branching and formation of the lattice structure.

b) A previously synthesized straight-chain or branched polymer is crosslinked.

For the preparation of SAPs, the method mentioned under a) has by far the greatest importance; for specific products, method b) is used. Various techniques are used for the polymerization process (for example emulsion polymerization and gel polymerization). In this process, an aqueous solution of the monomer acrylic acid is polymerized in the presence of small amounts of a crosslinking agent (polyfunctional monomer). Water serves as diluent and solvent (exothermic process) so as to avoid high temperatures. Polymerization can be carried out in a reactor or by means of the thin-film process; concentrations of up to 60% are customary.

The superabsorbents can also be grafted with starch. This grafting with starch is carried out during the polymerization and crosslinking process in a one-pot process. This starch is heated in water to dissolve it and is added as a solution at the beginning of the polymerization process. The proportion of starch, relative to the SAP, can be 3 - 30% by weight.

Superabsorbents can only absorb in the pH range from 4 to 10; (partial) neutralization can be carried out before or after polymerization. The product formed by

polym rizati n is a moist gel, which is comminuted using a gel cutter and then dried.

5 Crosslinking for preparing SAPs substantially takes place via covalent bonds, i.e. by using polyfunctional monomers during polymerization (crosslinking agent containing double bonds).

10 Further crosslinking possibilities via covalent bonds are provided by polyfunctional molecules (diepoxides, azirines, polyalcohols). Already present, slightly crosslinked polymer chains are additionally crosslinked on the surface by means of the crosslinking agents mentioned.

15 This makes it possible to combine the good absorption properties of the slightly crosslinked superabsorbents (which have high absorption capacity but also large amounts of extractable material and a low absorption ratio, due to gel blocking) with the advantages of highly crosslinked SAPs (no gel blocking, better absorption capacity and absorption stability under compressive stress).

20

Important crosslinking reagents for the preparation of SAPs are

- 25 a) methylenebisacrylamide; a crosslinking agent having high reactivity but leading to SAPs of less resistance to compression;
- 30 b) diethylene glycol dialkyl ether; a crosslinking agent having less reactivity, which makes it possible to prepare SAP gels having better elastic properties and higher stability under compressive stress;
- c) vinyl compounds (vinyl ethers, vinyl esters, vinylphosphonic acid).

In order to achieve an optimum crosslinking and lattice structure of the SAPs, mixtures of crosslinking reagents

of high and low reactivity are used in the preparation process, it being possible to modify the density and constitution of the lattice structures over a wide range and adjust them as required by varying the mixing ratios of the crosslinking components used accordingly.

Suitable components c) are:

1. Polycondensation products of naphthalenesulfonic acid with formaldehyde in the form of their alkali metal salts, ammonium salts and alkaline earth metal salts;
2. Sulfo-modified melamine/formaldehyde polycondensation products in the form of their alkali metal salts or ammonium salts.

The pulverulent and granulated components a), b) and if desired, c) can be individually admixed to the building material products or first components a), b) and c) are mixed by themselves, and this mixture is then added to the building material products. Incorporation of these components in the building material products takes place by conventional stirring and mixing processes, for example by kneading. The sum of components a), b) and c) in the building material products is 0.01 to 2, preferably 0.1 to 0.5, % by weight, relative to the dry composition.

Components a), b) and c) can also be mixed with one another during their preparation, for example by thorough mixing or kneading before or after the drying process during preparation of the respective components. A subsequent joined fine-milling produces particularly homogeneous and rapidly acting thickening systems. For combinations obtained by simply mixing the components, superabsorbents having a particle fineness of < 0.1 mm have proven to be particularly suitable.

The mixtures described have a strong thickening effect

in aqueous medium. In addition, depending on the particular composition of these mixtures, some of them exhibit marked pseudoplasticity, which is mediated to liquidic/pasty systems and causes therein a remarkable structuring effect. The mixtures described are therefore particularly suitable as additives for building material products. These include paste-like tile adhesives, fillers and jointing compounds (in powder form or paste-like, in combination with plastic dispersions, polyvinyl alcohols, animal glue, casein as organic binder), jointing compounds based on polyacrylate and made elastic or plastic, plastic emulsion paints.

This improvement in the structural properties in combination with an increased thickening effect caused by the combinations described makes it possible to omit completely or in part previously required mineral thickening and structuring aids, such as, for example, bentonites, attapulgites, highly disperse silicas. The substantial disadvantage of these inorganic thickeners, i.e. the strong increase in shrinkage behavior before and after hardening or drying of building material systems prepared therewith, can be reduced to a large extent or eliminated by the combinations described. Moreover, they lead to a reduction in costs as a result of reduced amounts used of the combinations compared with the customary amounts of natural polymers added. The claimed combinations moreover improve the processability and smoothness of liquidic pasty systems. The tackiness of building material products containing highly viscous cellulose ethers as thickeners and water retention agents, which is often troublesome, is significantly reduced by using the combinations mentioned. In mineral-based building material systems too, additions of the claimed combinations have a positive effect on processability. The resulting reduced tackiness enables the mortar and plastic compositions to be smoothened more easily. These properties also have an advantageous effect in concrete mixtures (underwater concrete, gunned concrete, pumped

concrete), whose homogeneity, stability and pumpability are improved.

Examples:

For the mixtures described below, the following individual components were used:

	Viscosity level measured in 2% aqueous solution	Degree of etherification DS MS
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose (1)	30,000	1.5 0.12
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose (2)	50,000	1.5 0.11
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose (3)	6,000	1.5 0.13
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose (4)	6,000	1.5 0.10
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose (5)	15,000	1.8 0.12
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose (6)	6,000	1.6 0.15
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose (7)	30,000	1.55 0.21
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose (8)	6,000	1.64 0.24
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose (9)	4,000	1.88 0.21
Hydroxyethylcellulose	6,000	- 2.1
Carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose	3,000	0.55 0.75
Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose	1,000	0.97 1.9
Methylhydroxypropyl-cellulose	4,000	1.88 0.21
Alkoxyhydroxypropylhydroxyethylcellulose	25,000	DS=OC ₂ H ₅ (OH)- -OC ₂ H ₅ 0.05 MS=OC ₂ H ₅ 2.45
Alkoxyhydroxypropylhydroxyethylcellulose	25,000	DS=OC ₂ H ₅ (OH)- -OC ₂ H ₅ 0.08 MS = OC ₂ H ₅ 3.40

	Viscosity level measured in 2% aqueous solution	Degree of etherification DS MS	
Hydropropylstarch (crosslinked with epichlorohydrin)	1,300 (5% aqueous solution)	-	0.64
Guar gum (Mepro guar CSA 200/50)	5,000 (1% solution)	-	-
Hydroxypropylguam (Jaguar ^(R) 8060)	4,000 (1% solution)	-	0.42
Carboxymethylhydroxypropylguam (Jaguar ^(R) 8600)	3,800 (1% solution)	0.06	0.40
Guar gum, quaternary-substituted (Meyprofloc 130)	2,000 (1% solution)	degree of quaternary substitution = 0.13	
Xanthan gum (Rhodopol ^(R) 50 MD)	starting viscosity: 6300 mPa.s (2% solution)		

	Overall absorption capacity in deion- 0.9% ized NaCl H ₂ O sol. (g/g)	0.9% NaCl sol. (g/g)	Centrifuging retention 0.9% NaCl sol. (g/g)	Absorption capacity under pressure 0.9% NaCl sol. (ml/g)	Extrac- table material (%)
Superabsor- bent (1) Sanwet ^(R) IM 1500	500	50	32	15	7
Superabsor- bent (2) Sanwet ^(R) IM 1000	1000	65	42	5	14
Superabsor- bent (3) Sanwet ^(R) IM 5000s	400	48	32	32	3

Naphthalenesulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product;

Sodium salt:

5	Properties	Typical data
	Supplied	in liquid/pulverulent form
	Concentration (active content)	20 - 40%/70 - 96%
	sodium sulfate content	0 - 25%
	Molecular weight	4,000 - 40,000
10	pH	6.5 - 11
	Viscosity (23°C)	10 - 150 mPa.s liquid products)

Melamine/formaldehyde condensation product, sulfonated; sodium salt:

15	Properties	Typical data
	Supplied	in liquid/pulverulent form, granules
	Concentration (active content)	about 20%/80 - 100%
20	Molecular weight	20,000 - 30,000
	pH	8 - 12
	Density	liquid products: 1.1 g/cm ³ solid products: 1.7 - 1.9 g/cm ³

25 The mixtures described below of the abovementioned individual components were prepared by simply mixing the components in the relative amounts given. In each case, pbw is parts by weight.

		Viscosity of the combination described, measured as an X% aqueous solution mPa.s
5	1	1 pbw of methylhydroxy-ethylcellulose (1) + 0.15 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.15 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
10		30,500 (as 1.3% aqueous solution)
15	2	1.7 pbw of methylhydroxy-ethylcellulose (2) + 0.21 pbw of superabsorbent (2) + 0.009 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
20		145,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
25	3	1.4 pbw of methylhydroxy-ethylcellulose (3) + 0.40 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.20 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
30		109,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
35	4	1.6 pbw of methylhydroxy-ethylcellulose (4) + 0.2 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
40		88,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
45	5	1.6 pbw of methylhydroxy-ethylcellulose (5) + 0.3 pbw of superabsorbent (2) + 0.1 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
50		102,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
	6	1.8 pbw of methylhydroxy-ethylcellulose (6) + 0.2 pbw of superabsorbent (1)
		73,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
	7	0.5 pbw of methylhydroxy-ethylcellulose (7) + 0.5 pbw of superabsorbent (1)
		27,500 (as 1% aqueous solution)

		Viscosity of the combination described, measured as an X% aqueous solution mPa.s
5	8	1.4 pbw of hydroxyethyl-cellulose + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
10		89,500 (as 2% aqueous solution)
15	9	1.8 pbw of hydroxyethyl-cellulose + 0.2 pbw of superabsorbent (1)
		30,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
20	10	1.6 pbw of hydroxyethyl-cellulose + 0.2 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
25		48,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
30	11	1.4 pbw of carboxymethyl-hydroxyethylcellulose + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
		7,500 (as 2% aqueous solution)
35	12	1.7 pbw of xanthan gum + 0.3 pbw of superabsorbent (1)
		14,500 (as 2% aqueous solution)
40	13	1.4 pbw of xanthan gum + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
		18,200 (as 2% aqueous solution)
45	14	1.4 pbw of methylhydroxy-propylcellulose + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt
50		51,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)

			Viscosity of the combination described, measured as an X% aqueous solution mPa.s
5			
10	15	1.4 pbw of ethylhydroxyethyl- cellulose + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene- sulfonic acid/formal- dehyde condensation product sodium salt	43,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
15	16	1.7 pbw of alkoxyhydroxy- propylhydroxyethyl- cellulose (1) + 0.3 pbw superabsorbent	78,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
20	17	1.7 pbw of alkoxyhydroxy- propylhydroxyethyl- cellulose + 0.2 pbw superabsorbent (1) + 0.1 pbw naphthalenesulfonic- acid/formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt	80,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
25			
30	18	1.2 pbw of methylhydroxy- ethylcellulose (8) + 0.8 pbw of superabsorbent (3)	450,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
35	19	1.7 pbw of hydroxypropyl- starch (crosslinked with epichlorohydrin) 0.3 pbw of superabsorbent (1)	13,500 (as 2% aqueous solution)
40	20	1.7 pbw of guar gum (guar endosperm flour) + 0.3 pbw of superabsorbent (3)	94,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
45	21	1.7 pbw of hydroxypropylguar + 0.3 pbw of superabsorbent (3)	61,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
50	22	1.7 pbw of carboxymethyl- hydroxypropylguar 0.3 pbw of superabsorbent (3)	44,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
55	23	1.7 pbw of hydroxypropylguar 0.2 pbw of superabsorbent (3) + 0.1 pbw of naphthalene- sulfonic acid/formal- dehyde condensation product sodium salt	45,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)

			Viscosity of the combination described, measured as an X% aqueous solution mPa.s
5	24	1.7 pbw of guar gum, quaternary-substituted + 0.3 pbw of superabsorbent (3)	strong gelling, not measurable, aqueous solution)
10	25	1.4 pbw of methylhydroxyethylcellulose (3) + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (3) + 0.2 pbw melamine/formaldehyde condensation product, sulfonated, sodium salt	73,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
15	26	1.4 pbw of hydroxyethylcellulose + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (3) + 0.2 pbw of melamine/formaldehyde condensation product, sulfonated, sodium salt	32,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
20	27	1.4 pbw of carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (2) + 0.2 pbw of melamine/formaldehyde condensation product, sulfonated, sodium salt	4,500 (as 2% aqueous solution)
25	28	1.4 pbw of methylhydroxypropylcellulose + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of melamine/formaldehyde condensation product, sulfonated, sodium salt	39,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
30	29	1.4 pbw of ethylhydroxyethylcellulose + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of melamine/formaldehyde condensation product, sulfonated, sodium salt	14,300 (as 2% aqueous solution)
35	30	1.0 pbw of xanthan gum + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of melamine/formaldehyde condensation product, sulfonated, sodium salt	15,700 (as 2% aqueous solution)
40			
45			
50			
55			

		Viscosity of the combination described, measured as an X% aqueous solution mPa.s
5		
10	31 1.0 pbw of hydroxypropyl- starch + 0.8 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of melamine/formal- dehyde condensation product, sulfonated, sodium salt	7,400 (as 2% aqueous solution)
15	32 1.4 pbw of methylhydroxyethyl cellulose (9) + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (3) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene- sulfonic acid/formal- dehyde condensation product, calcium salt	102,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
20		
25	33 1.4 pbw of hydroxyethyl- cellulose + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (3) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene- sulfonic acid/formal- dehyde condensation product, calcium salt	63,500 (as 2% aqueous solution)
30		
35	34 1.4 pbw of guar gum (guar endosperm flour) + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (3) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene- sulfonic acid/formal- dehyde condensation product, calcium salt	70,000 (as 2% aqueous solution)
40		
45	35 1.4 pbw of hydroxypropyl guar + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (3) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene- sulfonic acid/formal- dehyde condensation product, calcium salt	55,800 (as 2% aqueous solution)
50		
	36 1.4 pbw of xanthan gum + 0.4 pbw of superabsorbent (3) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalene- sulfonic acid/formal- dehyde condensation product, calcium salt	14,600 (as 2% aqueous solution)

Viscosity measurements of superabsorbent in water or superabsorbent + polycondensation products without use of derivatives of natural polymers

	a ppw	b ppw	c ppw	d ppw	e ppw	f ppw	g ppw	h ppw	i ppw	j ppw	k ppw
Superabsorbent (1)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Naphthalenesulfonic acid/formaldehyde polycondensation product, sodium salt r calcium salt	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.1	-
Melamine/formaldehyde polycondensation product, sulfonated, sodium salt	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
Water	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.2	99.5	99.5
Viscosity measured using Brookfield RV 20 rpm, 25°C RT	3200	60	55	12000	200	185	20000	4000	4000	1500	1400
Notes on appearance of samples:	gel-like material non-flowable	yellowish, clear, flowable	clear, colorless, flowable	gel-like material non-flowable	yellowish, clear, flowable	clear, colorless, flowable	gel-like material non-flowable	yellowish, clear	clear, colorless	yellowish, clear, flowable	clear, colorless, flowable

Results of the viscosity measurements (Brookfield RV, 20 rpm, 25°C Rt)

No.	Combinations, comprising:	Viscosity of methylhydroxyethylcellulose as 1% aqueous solution mPa.s	Viscosity of combination described, measured as 1% aqueous solution mPa.s
a	1.7 pbw of methylhydroxyethylcellulose + 0.3 pbw of superabsorbent (1)	-	29,300 mPa.s (as 1% aqueous solution)
b	1.7 pbw of methylhydroxyethylcellulose + 0.2 pbw of superabsorbent (1) + 0.2 pbw of naphthalenesulfonic acid/ formaldehyde condensation product sodium salt	-	26,000 mPa.s (as 1% aqueous solution)
c	methylhydroxyethylcellulose without additives	2,400	-

Examples of building material products according to the invention

1. Paste-like tile adhesive

	a (comparative sample)	b	c	d
Components	pbw	pbw	pbw	pbw
Filler mixture comprising finely ground calcium carbonate and ground mica	67	67	67	67
Bentonite	1	1	1	0.8
Hydroxyethylcellulose, viscosity level 100,000 mPa.s (2% aqueous solution)	0.68	0.4	0.30	0.30
Superabsorbent (1)	-	0.2	0.25	0.30
Polycondensation product based on naphthalene-sulfonic acid/formaldehyde alkali metal salt	-	-	0.05	-
Water	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25
Plastic dispersion (based on styrene/acrylate)	10	10	10	10
Antifoam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Preservative	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Aminomethylpropanol (as alkalising agent)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Antisliding behavior of stonework tiles (10x10cm) on concrete (mm)	2-3	1-2	2-3	0
Skinning time (min) tested with stonework tiles (5x5 cm) on concrete				
Tiles loaded with 1 kg	20	25	25-30	20-25
Tiles loaded with 2 kg	30	35	35-40	30-35

2. R ady-mixed jointing compound

	a	b	c	d
Filler mixture (fin ly ground calcium carbonate 0 - 20 μ m)	58	58	58	58
Fin ly ground mica	4	4	4	4
Attapulgate, finely ground (as inorganic thickener)	2.5	-	2.5	-
M thylhydroxyethyl-cellulose or methylhydroxypropylcellulose visc. l v l 15000-60000 mPa.s (2% aqueous solution)	0.50	0.25	0.40	0.30
Hydroxyethylcellulose visc. level 15000-60000 mPa.s (2% aqueous solution)	-	-	0.10	-
Sup rabsorbent (1)	-	0.25	-	0.20
Water	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35
Plastic dispersion (containing polyvinyl acetate plasticized with 10% of dibutyl phthalate	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6
Antifoam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Preservative	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pr pylene glycol	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Consistency of the compound and processability	somewhat viscous and tacky, extensive after-thickening	easily processable no after-thickening of the paste-like material	more easily processable than less tacky, extensive after-thickening of the paste-like material	easily processable, a, no after-thickening of the paste-like material

Continuation of the Table: Ready-mix jointing compound

	a	b	c	d
Shrinkage behavior of the hardened material on gypsum-board sheeting	exten- sive shrink- age, crack- ing in the hard- ened mater- ial	reduced shrink- age, hardly any cracks	exten- sive shrink- age, too many cracks in the hard- ened mater- ial	no shrink age, hardly any crack- ing in the hard- ened mater- ial

3. Pulverulent jointing compound (without addition of gypsum)

	a	b	c	d
Filler mixture (comprising finely ground calcium carbonate, mica, talc)	92-94	92-94	92-94	92-94
Bentonites	0.6-1	0.6-1	0.5	-
Plastic dispersion powder (copolymer of vinyl acetate/ethylene or versatic ester)	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6
Polyvinyl alcohol (low-molecular-weight)	0.4-0.8	0.4-0.8	0.4-0.8	0.4-0.8
Methylhydroxyethyl-cellulose or methylhydroxypropylcellulose visc. level 10000-100000 mPa.s (2% aqueous solution)	0.60	0.24	0.20	0.35
Carboxymethylhydroxyethyl-cellulose visc. level 3000-10000 mPa.s (2% aqueous solution)	-	0.30	0.30	-
Superabsorbent (1)	-	0.06	0.1	0.25
Addition of water per 100 g of pulverulent mixture	45-50	45-50	45-50	45-50
Consistency and processability of the compound mixed with water	good, slight structuring	good, slight improvement in the structure	very good distinct improvement in the structure of the compound	very good, good structure and stability

Continuation Table Pulverulent jointing compound

	a	b	c	d
Stability of consistency of the compound mixed with water	gradually after thickening (after 7 days)	hardly any after thickening	no after thickening	no after thickening
Shrinkage behavior and cracking on gypsum-board sheeting	extensive cracking	less cracking	hardly any shrinkage hardly any cracking	hardly any shrinkage no cracking

The use of the polycondensation products in the combinations described of derivatives of natural polymers with superabsorbents leads to transparent, predominantly still pourable polymer solutions. Particularly advantageous are additions of melamine/formaldehyde condensation products, resulting in completely transparent and colorless solutions.

Solutions of natural polymers show in many cases naturally more or less extensive clouding, which is removed by addition of superabsorbents and melamine/formaldehyde condensation products. This optical effect represents an improvement in the quality of natural polymers in those applications in which solubility of the polymers in water with the formation of a transparent solution is necessary.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A building material product comprising a mixture of
 - a) at least 10% by weight, in particular 10 to 99% by weight, of a water-soluble natural polymer and derivatives thereof,
 - b) 1 to 89% by weight of an alkali metal salt or ammonium salt of a crosslinked polyacrylate which, if desired, is grafted with a starch, and
 - c) 0 to 60% by weight of a water-soluble alkali metal salt or alkaline earth metal salt of arylsulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation products or of a sulfo-modified melamine/formaldehyde polycondensation product.
2. A building material product as claimed in claim 1, comprising a mixture of 40 to 90% by weight of component a), 5 to 60% by weight of component b) and 1 to 40% by weight of component c).
3. A building material product as claimed in claim 1, comprising 0.01 to 2, preferably 0.1 to 0.5 % by weight, relative to the dry composition, of the mixture of components a), b) and c).

DATED this 18th day of March 1992.

HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

WATERMARK PATENT & TRADEMARK ATTORNEYS
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★ KAO8 P84 94-188748/23 ★ JIM127892-A
Cement compsn. for extrusion moulding for mfg. outer walls of
houses, etc. comprises powder of cellulose and high performance
water reducing agent

KA0 CORP 92.10.10 92JP-278579

A93 L02 (A21) (94.08.10) COB 24/00, H28B 3/20, COB 24/38,
28/02

Cement compsn. comprises a powder of cellulose and high-
performance water-reducing agent; The mean grain size of the
cellulose is 2-100 microns and the water-reducing agent is e.g. a
formaldehyde condensate of naphthalene sulphonate.

USE - Used for making outer walls, roofs or floors of houses. (4pp
Dwg.No.0/0)

N94-148808

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